

Undescribed plants from western Mexico.

Collected principally by Frank H. Lamb in the winter of
1894-5.

MERRITT LYNDON FERNALD.

Kosteletzkya stellata, n. sp.—A slender much branched suberect plant, five to eight feet high, with the stems and branches densely stellate-pubescent: leaves one and one-half inches or less in length, lanceolate or ovate, on petioles a third or a fourth their length; the dark margins coarsely irregularly and bluntly serrate; pubescence of the leaves dense, finely stellate, with some coarser three-rayed hairs beneath, and some coarser simple or branched tuberculate hairs above: inflorescences axillary, not equalling the leaves; peduncles densely fine-stellate: involucral leaves five, subulate, a third as long as the calyx: calyx two to three lines high, five-parted two-thirds of the way to the base, the segments lanceolate, stellate-pubescent: corolla barely half an inch across, yellow or reddish, sparingly covered with coarse stellate hairs: staminal column shorter than the corolla: capsule four lines broad, densely hispid, the sharp angles strongly ciliate.—Collected in waste places near Mazatlan by W. G. Wright, January, 1889 (no. 1,241); and near a pool on Isla Piedra, Mazatlan, by Mr. Lamb, January 2, 1895 (no. 374).

Triumfetta cucullata, n. sp.—A shrub, five to ten feet high: the terete branches sparingly cinereous-pubescent below, densely so above: petioles three-fourths inch or less in length, with four roundish black glands toward the apex; leaf-blade ovate-lanceolate, two to five inches long, three-fourths to two and one-half inches broad, tapering to a subcuneate base and an abruptly acuminate tip; pale, cinereous and stellate below, darker and less pubescent above; margin undulate and irregularly serrate, rarely with scattered dark glands toward the base: corymbs of four to six flowers either single or in fascicles in the axils of the upper leaves or leaf-like bracts: bracts mostly oblong, two to five lines in length, with pubescence and margins like the leaves, but with many round black glands on the margins: peduncles cinereous, one to nine lines long, the longer ones often bearing two or more

corymbs; pedicels three lines or less in length, stellate-pubescent: sepals an inch long, linear, stellate-pubescent without, the tips incurved and cucullate: petals deep yellow, slightly exceeding the calyx, obovate, tapering to ciliate and densely-bearded claws: stamens fifteen to twenty, hirsute below: style exserted.—Collected in the mountains near Zopelote, Tepic, at 2,000 to 3,000 feet altitude, by Mr. Lamb, February 11, 1895 (no. 579).

Ilex Dugesii, n. sp.—Branches stout, covered with smooth minutely tomentulose gray bark; branchlets tomentose: leaves oblong, yellowish green, dull, one and one-half to two and one-half inches in length, eight to eleven lines broad, tapering about equally to the bluntish tip and the tomentose petiole (four lines long), margins strongly revolute, entire or obsoletely dentate; the upper surface puberulent, strongly rugose, with depressed veins; lower surface paler; the veins prominent and fuscous-tomentose: fruit red, axillary, solitary, globose, four lines in diameter; the tomentose pedicel three lines long: calyx with very shallow, strongly ciliated lobes: nutlets four, longitudinally grooved on the back.—Collected at Guanajuato by Prof. A. Dugès, 1891. The Mexican name is "Naranjillo." This species differs from *I. rubra* Wats., to which it is evidently related, in its more oblong relatively narrow entire leaves, which are strongly rugose and very pubescent beneath.

Gliricidia Lambii, n. sp.—A tree fifteen to twenty-five feet in height, the smooth trunk about eight inches through: branches minutely pubescent and warty or glabrate: leaves (at the time of flowering confined to the lowest branches) seven or eight inches long, 7-foliate, the rachis sparingly appressed-silky: the petiolule two to three lines long, fuscous-pubescent and hispid; leaflets two and one-half to three inches long, ovate-oblong, or the terminal nearly orbicular, tapering to an obtuse tip, glabrous on both sides, or minutely appressed-silky on the pale lower surface: racemes clustered on the naked branches giving the appearance of compound racemes two feet long; the true racemes two to four inches long, many-flowered; peduncle appressed-pubescent, viscid, fuscous toward the base; pedicels half inch in length, subtended by suborbicular fuscous-pubescent ciliate bracts (a line long): calyx subtruncate, dorsally saccate, appressed silky, three and one-half lines high, five lines broad; the teeth broad and ciliate: corolla pale blue fading with age;

the standard yellow below, suborbicular with a cordate base, and with two oblong callosities above the claw, retuse and ciliate above, an inch long, ten lines broad; wings broadly oblanceolate, eleven lines long by four and one-half lines wide, semihastate above the long claw; keel oblong, eleven lines long, two and three-fourths lines broad: vexillary stamen free, the other nine connate into a tube: style minutely granular below the stigmatic tip; ovary glabrous.—Collected in the valley of Rio Rosario, Rosario, Sinaloa, by Mr. Lamb, January 12, 1895 (no. 451), also observed at Acaponeta, Tepic, and often along the stage road between Rosario and Santiago. The tree is called "Cacaguananchi" by the Mexicans.

CÆSALPINIA CACALACO Humb. & Bonpl. Pl. Æquin. 2: 173. *pl.* 137.

This species is described as having the leaves unarmed. Though Mr. Lamb's no. 363 from Ocean Beach, near Mazatlan, agrees well with the description and the plate, one of the leaves (in the specimen at hand) has stout recurved spines scattered along the rachis, the remaining leaves being unarmed.

Lagascea glandulosa, n. sp.—Slender, lax, branching from near the base, two to six feet high: the stems densely white-villous above, more sparingly so below: leaves apparently all opposite, ovate, acuminate, one to three inches long, pale beneath, finely soft-pubescent on both sides, entire, ciliate, on slender pubescent petioles three to eight lines in length: peduncles an inch or so long, lanate-villous, and often glandular: glomerule about 15-headed, subtended by two to five linear-lanceolate glandular-ciliate bracts: involucre three and one-half lines high, cylindrical and villous for half its length, then spreading into five narrowly deltoid glandular teeth: corolla yellow, viscid, twice the length of the involucre, the five lanceolate lobes acute: achene pubescent.—Collected at the head of Mazatlan River, by W. G. Wright, in January, 1889 (no. 1,305); and in thickets along the road from Rosario to Chile, Sinaloa, by Mr. Lamb, January 16 to 20, 1895 (no. 483). Resembling *L. decipiens*, Hemsl., but differing from that species in its more slender habit, thin, soft-pubescent leaves on very slender petioles, broader, more spreading and glandular involucreal teeth, and pubescent achenes.

Calea submembranacea, n. sp.—Suffrutescent, five or six feet high, the many-grooved branches sparingly villous: leaves submembranaceous, on petioles a line or so long, oblong-lanceolate, subcordate at base, attenuated to a subapiculate tip, smooth and shining on both surfaces, or sparingly villous on the veins beneath, entire, or with a few scattered teeth; the largest three and one-half inches long: heads four to six in terminal or lateral corymbs; the peduncles and pedicels villous-lanate: involucreal scales lanceolate, in four or five series; the outer short series villous, ciliate, and obtuse; the inner longer series becoming glabrate, or merely ciliate, acutish: flowers strongly pubescent below; rays about twenty, oblong, whitish, with about seven dark nerves, three-toothed at the tip; disk-flowers many: pappus scales fifteen to twenty, linear-subulate, ciliate-erose on the margins; achenes subtrigonal, hirsute.—Collected on a mountain side at Zopelote, Tepic, at 3,000 feet altitude, by Mr. Lamb, February 9, 1895 (no. 554). In habit closely resembling *C. scabrifolia* Benth. & Hook., but well distinguished by the thinner glabrous leaves, villous stem, and hirsute achenes.

Ipomœa amplexicaulis, n. sp.—A very slender vine, climbing over bushes to the height of ten or twelve feet: stems sparingly hispid or glabrate: leaves remote, an inch and a half long or less, glaucous, on very short petioles (two-thirds line), ovate, cordate, with rounded base and deep closed sinus, round or blunt at the tip; the veins conspicuous, especially below, and the mid-vein continued into a brown cusp: peduncles axillary, two or three inches long, bearing cymes of five to ten light yellow flowers; bracts of the inflorescence lance-subulate, a line long; pedicels two or three lines long: calyx two lines high; the teeth lanceolate, with whitish scarious margins, and covered with brown dots: corolla hardly an inch long, broadly cylindrical for two-thirds of its length and then gradually spreading to a limb half an inch or so across: stamens unequal, about half the length of the corolla-tube: style filiform; capsule obovate, three lines high.—Collected at 2,000 to 3,000 feet altitude in the mountains near Zopelote, Tepic, by Mr. Lamb, February 12, 1895 (no. 576).

Ipomœa Lambii, n. sp.—A slender vine, climbing fifteen feet over bushes and trees: the stem and branches covered with strongly reflexed tuberculate hairs: leaves broadly ovate, acuminate, varying in length from three to seven inches, two-thirds as broad as long; somewhat 3-lobed, or subhastate,

strongly pubescent beneath, and sparingly above, with ascending tuberculate hairs; petiole two-thirds as long as the blade, densely covered with reflexed hairs: peduncles two to four inches long, sparingly appressed-pubescent, bearing two to four large flowers: calyx about an inch long; sepals ovate-lanceolate, the outer much larger than the inner: corolla rose-purple, three to three and one-half inches high, three to four inches broad when expanded: style exceeding the unequal stamens and reaching nearly to the throat of the corolla.—Collected near Zopelote, Tepic, at 2,000 feet altitude, by Mr. Lamb, February 10, 1895 (no. 556).

Solanum (Polymeris) Lambii, n. sp.—A stiff vine climbing ten feet over bushes: branches subterete, geniculate, densely stellate-pubescent above: leaves solitary or geminate and unequal above, an inch or two long, broadly ovate or reniform with blunt or rounded tips and cordate bases, densely white-stellate beneath, fuscous-stellate above, especially on the veins; petioles two to seven lines long, stellate-pubescent: peduncles stellate-pubescent, two to four, axillary, unequal, none exceeding the leaves, bearing single flowers: calyx subglobose, stellate-pubescent, with ten linear teeth one and one-half to two and one-half lines in length: corolla blue and white, eight lines high, plicate, angulately 5-lobed, externally cinereous-puberulent in bands, the narrow lobes somewhat incurved: anthers oblong, yellow, two and one-half to three lines long, one of them raised on a filament to twice the height of the other four.—Collected at Villa Union, Sinaloa, by Mr. Lamb, January 10, 1895 (no. 446).

Two specimens, one collected at Wartenberg, Huasteca by Ervendberg (no. 126), August–September, 1858; the other by Mr. Hahn in 1865–66 (no station given), may belong here, but they have their leaves tapering at the base.

Carlowrightia glabrata, n. sp.—The slender somewhat woody stem diffusely branched, a foot or two high, villous or glabrate or merely puberulent: leaves one and one-half to two and one-half inches long, tapering below to slender petioles three to four lines in length, and above to cuspidate tips, finely pubescent or glabrate on both surfaces: flowering branches almost naked, arising from the upper axils, somewhat dichotomous, elongated and forming very slender few-flowered spikes three to eight inches in length: calyx-teeth subulate, one and one-half to two lines long, viscid-pubescent, twice as long as the lance-subulate bracts: corolla white or

purplish, four to five lines long, deeply cleft, and with a short tube (about a line in length): anther-cells narrowly oblong, slightly oblique, one extended a little above the other: capsule four to five lines long, the stipe equalling the ovate laterally compressed body; seed flat, tuberculate-roughened, irregularly cordiform with thickened margins, two lines long, scarcely as wide.—Collected at Manzanillo by Dr. Edward Palmer, December, 1890 (no. 892); and in dry soil under "Mango" trees at Villa Union, Sinaloa, by Mr. Lamb, January 8, 1895 (no. 420).

Henrya grandifolia, n. sp.—Slender, two to four feet high, the branches densely glandular-pubescent above, glabrate below: leaves lance-ovate, three to five inches long, twelve to sixteen costate, tapering above to an acuminate tip, and below to a petiole an inch or so long, appressed-pubescent on both surfaces, sparingly villous on the midrib above; the margin nearly entire, ciliate: the axillary or terminal spikes lax, with a few scattered flowers; the spike generally subtended below by a pair of ovate or orbicular glandular-pubescent leaf-like bracts: bractlets subtending the involucre oblanceolate, one and one-half to two lines long: involucre four and one-half to five lines long, oblanceolate, rounded and often corniculate at the tip: calyx a line high, with lance-subulate teeth: corolla white, three-fourths inch in length: anther-cells elongate-oblong.—Collected at Escuinapa, Sinaloa, by Mr. Lamb, January 29, 1895 (no. 505).

Tillandsia (Platystachys) exserta, n. sp.—Leaves about twenty, rosulate and strongly recurved, deeply canaliculate above, softly white-lepidote on both surfaces; the dilated base broadly lanceolate, an inch long; the blade lance-subulate three to six inches long: peduncle six inches in length: bracts ovate, appressed-imbricated, the lower with subulate leafy tips two to three inches long; the upper with very short tips; all densely white-lepidote: the simple distichous spike two to four inches long, half inch broad, rather densely flowered: flower-bracts lance-ovate, acute, eight to eleven lines long, straw-colored shading into rose at the margins, lepidote, becoming smooth: sepals lance-linear, exserted often half inch beyond the bracts: petals ovate-oblong, violet, half inch long, slightly exceeded by the stamens.—Common on the bushes and trees near Mazatlan, Sinaloa, occurring mostly upon the trees bordering the "esteros" or lagoons. Collected by Mr. Lamb, January 2, 1895 (no. 381).

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